

Khomeini sues Yugoslav newspaper

BELGRADE (R) — Iranian spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini is suing a Yugoslav newspaper which criticised his call for the killing of Slobodan Milosevic, author of "The Satanic Verses," the editor said Friday. Slobodan Milosevic, editor-in-chief of the official daily Yugoslav newspaper Borba, told Reuters a suit had been filed in Khomeini's name against him. Borba journalist Vesna Rignovic, and prominent Yugoslav novelist Slobodan Milosevic, Rignovic conducted an interview with Khomeini, published in Borba in February, in which he condemned the threat against Khomeini, Marinkovic said. No threats had been made against Borba, and Marinkovic said it was Khomeini's right to seek satisfaction through the suit filed in a Belgrade court. "I believe our courts are democratic and impartial enough to make the right decision," he said. Borba was the only Yugoslav newspaper to publish excerpts from "The Satanic Verses." It started publication in February during a visit by Iranian President Ali Khomeini but stopped after the first instalment at the urging of the Yugoslav Foreign Ministry. It resumed after Khomeini left the country.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز يومية مستقلة تصدر عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية "الراي"

U.S. opposes PLO role in U.N.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The State Department, responding Friday to a call by a group of senators, registered its opposition to any effort to grant the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) membership status in the United Nations. "In our view, the self-declared Palestinian state, which we do not recognize, does not meet the generally accepted international law criteria for statehood," a department statement said. However, the PLO permanent observer at the United Nations in New York, Zuhdi Labib Terzi, said there was no effort to obtain full membership in the international body. The 38 senators had urged Secretary of State James Baker Thursday to oppose U.N. recognition of the PLO as a member state, an upgrading of its current observer status. "Any successful move by the U.N. or related agencies to recognize the 'State of Palestine' would force us to seriously consider a range of punitive action, including withholding U.S. financial participation from those agencies," the lawmakers said in a letter. Republican Sen. Robert W. Kasten and those who joined him said the PLO was engaged in "a public relations play to make headlines" rather than "confidence-building measures to make progress."

King attends prayers

HIS MAJESTY King Hussein attended Friday prayers at the Prince Hassan mosque in Shmeisani and listened to a sermon delivered by Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Secretary General Ahmad Helayel.



Attending the prayers were His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, His Royal Highness Prince Faisal bin Al Hussein, Royal Court Chief Field Marshal Sharif Zaid bin Shaker, King Hussein's special advisor, Chief Chamberlain Prince

Ra'd bin Zaid, Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Minister Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat and senior officials.

Qasem, Bessaieh review Mideast developments

AMMAN (J.T.) — Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem and Algerian Foreign Minister Bousalem Bessaieh held talks here Friday on the latest developments in the Middle East and issues of mutual interest, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, reported. Bessaieh arrived here earlier in the day via Ramtha from Syria. Petra said he was carrying a message to His Majesty King Hussein from Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.



Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem Friday meets Algerian Foreign Minister Bousalem Bessaieh (Petra photo)

Arab panel to pursue efforts; French mission delayed

Qasem reports on Kuwait meetings

AMMAN (Petra) — Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem returned home Friday from Kuwait after taking part in the meetings of the six-member Arab ministerial committee on Lebanon.

Shelling shakes Beirut

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Intermittent blasts shook Beirut Friday, keeping most of the war-weary population huddled in underground shelters and delaying a French mercy mission. Only a handful of people ventured out of hiding after a ferocious 20-hour duel subsided into sporadic mortar exchanges early in the day.

Some shopped for food from neighbourhood groceries that opened for a few hours. Others, having been trapped in their offices since the day before, made use of the relative lull to rejoin their families. A police spokesman said 25,000 shells and rockets hit Beirut's eastern and western sectors in the duels that began Thursday morning, coinciding with the 14th anniversary of the outbreak of civil war in 1975. Nineteen people were killed and 50 wounded in the exchanges, which eased after an Arab League panel meeting in Kuwait issued its third ceasefire appeal in the past month.

By police count, 215 people have been killed and 727 wounded in the confrontation that began March 8 between Michel Aoun's army units and an alliance of Syrian troops and Lebanese militiamen. Kuwaiti Foreign Minister, Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah, who heads the six-member Arab League panel on Lebanon, expressed "extreme regret and sorrow" over the collapse of an April 5 ceasefire the panel arranged.

No change in dinar's exchange rate; subsidies unaffected

Cabinet approves economic, financial accord with IMF

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer with agency dispatches

AMMAN — The government announced Friday it had agreed on a national financial and economic programme designed to reduce the budget deficit through increasing domestic revenues and curtailing expenditure without reducing subsidies on basic foodstuffs.

The five-year programme, adopted Thursday by the Council of Ministers, aims at stabilising the dinar at its present exchange rate, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, quoted Finance Minister Hanna Odeh as telling the Cabinet Thursday.

He said the IMF saw the rate fixed by the Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) in February at 540 fils to the dollar as realistic and appropriate. The minister said the programme also called for rescheduling of Jordan's foreign debt.

After discussions and detailed briefing by Odeh, the Cabinet endorsed the programme in its Thursday session, held under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Zaid Rifai. Rifai issued directives to the various government ministries and public institutions to take the necessary steps for implementing the programme, Petra said.

The Cabinet welcomed the agreement and thanked the financial, economic and planning committees for the efforts they made to work it out. The Cabinet also listened to a detailed report by Odeh on the outcome of the talks and discussions with the IMF team since March 18.

Additional bilateral help would come from as friendly countries, he said.

The programme is primarily intended to cut the government budget deficit through reduction of government spending, increasing revenues and rescheduling

foreign debts, improving investment opportunities and maintaining control on exports and over-inflating and enhancing the role of the private sector, Odeh said.

He said he would take the proposals back to IMF headquarters in Washington in a few days. The IMF's management would discuss them before sending back a letter of confirmation.

Morocco said seeking summit

RABAT (R) — King Hassan of Morocco has sent his closest advisor to sound out Arab leaders on the possibility of an emergency Arab summit next month on the Palestinian question, diplomatic sources say. Ahmad Reda Guedira, the king's senior political counsel since 1972, left on his mission to Middle East capitals soon after an unexpected six-hour visit to Morocco by Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat.

17 wounded in protest over Nahalin massacre

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Palestinians protesting the deaths of at least five Palestinians in a police raid clashed Friday with Israeli troops in the occupied West Bank, and more than 17 were wounded by gunfire, hospital officials said. At least 11 refugee camps, towns or villages in the West Bank and occupied Gaza Strip had demonstrations or were shut down by general strikes called to protest the killings in the village of Nahalin near Bethlehem a day earlier.

The worst confrontation came in the Askar refugee camp near the northern town of Nablus, where doctors said 12 Palestinians were hospitalised with gunshot wounds. The victims included a three-old girl, identified as Nesien Fayad, who was struck in the left side, and an 18-year-old boy in critical condition with a bullet in the chest, they said. Hospitals meanwhile said that a Palestinian died of wounds from a clash last week.

Fourteen-year-old Maher Shalbak of Jenin died of bullet wounds in the head, a Rambam hospital spokesman said. Police took unprecedented measures to prevent violence at the Al Aqsa Mosque during Friday prayers, a week after a protest erupted at the mosque, three thousand policemen were mobilised in Jerusalem, barring young Palestinians from entering the city. Police reported only about 7,000 Muslims attended Friday prayers at Al Aqsa, far fewer than the 30,000 predicted. Apparently many were kept away by curfews on refugee camps, roadblocks outside Jerusalem and searches going into the mosque. No major incidents were reported, but after the prayers Palestinians gathered to clap and chant against the killings Thursday in Nahalin.

W. Bank Palestinians air new idea to break deadlock

CAIRO (R) — A group of Palestinians from the occupied West Bank has proposed an idea for elections there designed to break the deadlock between Israel and the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO), Palestinian sources said Friday.

The idea, a counter proposal to Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's suggestion last week to hold elections supervised by Israeli forces, has been forwarded to top Egyptian Foreign Ministry officials. Palestinians said it would soon be presented to PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat.

The sources would not identify who exactly was behind the proposal, but said it was floated by a group of West Bank intellectuals. It was not clear how much backing the idea had from activists on the street. The proposal lays down a four-stage process: — Multinational forces oversee the withdrawal of Israeli troops from population centres in the West Bank and Gaza Strip although they would still retain a presence in the occupied areas; — A vote is held under international supervision to elect West Bank and Gaza members to the

proposal, said the PLO stand was clear: Elections only after full Israeli withdrawal. But he said the idea would probably be reviewed at PLO headquarters in Tunis. Another Palestinian official, who did not want to be identified, said the PLO would not enter an interim arrangement without prior agreement on the final status of the West Bank and Gaza. Two Israeli newspapers, in near-identical stories quoting "reports from Tunis," said the PLO had told the Americans it agreed to general elections in the occupied territories, including Arab Jerusalem, on certain conditions. The reported PLO conditions included: — A place for the PLO in negotiations or a final settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute. — American guarantees to consult the PLO on negotiations for an interim arrangement, to stop Israel driving a wedge between Palestinians inside and outside the territories. — The right of elected Palestinians to conduct open political activity without disruption or arrest. — No requirement that the PLO stop the uprising.

SWAPO fighters begin returning to Angola

LUANDA (Agencies) — The Namibian nationalist group SWAPO said Friday that its guerrillas, some of them wounded, had started arriving in Angola under an agreement to withdraw them from Namibia.

Eight days of fierce fighting between SWAPO guerrillas and South African-led security forces that broke out April 1, the day the plan began. Hamutenya said he had no precise figures of the numbers of SWAPO fighters who had so far arrived in Angola. But he added: "There are 15 wounded so there must be more who are not."

He said the guerrillas had made their way out of Namibia to the Angolan border without stopping at special assembly points set up by the U.N. peacekeeping forces in Namibia to receive them. The posts were part of the withdrawal scheme worked out by South Africa, Angola and Cuba with U.S. and Soviet help.

SWAPO has rejected the idea of the assembly posts, saying they are traps set by the South African army to capture its men, and has ordered SWAPO fighters to report directly to Angola. "You can forget about the assembly posts," Hamutenya said.

South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha said about 350 SWAPO had withdrawn and about 900 remained in Namibia as of Friday, a day before a deadline for them to leave. Botha said about 1,600 guerrillas infiltrated into northern Namibia starting April 1, the first day of a ceasefire and a year-long, United Nations-supervised process to make the territory independent. Over the next eight days, 263 guerrillas and 27 members of the South African-led security forces reportedly were killed in fighting.

Both's estimate of SWAPO fighters in Namibia was lower than previous South African estimates of 1,900. He said 22 had been captured. In Windhoek, the Namibian capital, a South African official said south African-led security forces in Namibia killed 13 SWAPO guerrillas since last Saturday. Seven died in a single battle five kilometres from a U.N.-monitored border assembly point, said spokesman Gerhard Roux.

He said the latest fighting Thursday night took the death toll to 276 guerrillas since April 1. South Africa agreed Friday to withdraw troops from Churches where retreating SWAPO guerrillas can report to be escorted out of Namibia, a United Nations official said.

Cedric Thornberry, director of the U.N. Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG), told a news conference churches were being cleared to serve as safe havens for SWAPO guerrillas heading for Angola.

Chad says rebellion crushed

N'DJAMENA (R) — Chad said Friday it had crushed a rebellion earlier this month involving Interior Minister Ibrahim Mahamat Itno, the country's army commander and a presidential adviser.

The plot was uncovered on the night of April 1, an official communiqué said, but forces loyal to President Hissene Habre in the Central African country had "put an end to this senseless adventure and annihilated the band of traitors."

Itno was arrested in the capital N'djamena the same night, the communiqué said, but it did not say what happened to Deby and Djamouss. Deby was previously army commander-in-chief.

Reports circulating in the capital said the two had fled east towards Sudan, where Chadian rebel groups continue to operate.

The communiqué said the plotters were "consumed by ambition and manipulated by Chad's enemies and thought they could defy the authority of the state."

Habre urged the Chadian people to "redouble their efforts to



Hissene Habre

unmask and destroy forever these demons of subversion, division and chaos."

Itno was among Chad's most prominent ministers and served on occasion as a stand-in for Habre at official functions.

Last November he headed a delegation which negotiated a peace pact with one of Chad's principal opposition leaders, Acheikh Ibn Omar, who has since joined the government as foreign minister.

Habre was brought many former opponents into his cabinet in an effort to mend the damage done by 20 years of civil war.

Last October, Chad restored diplomatic links with Libya, which had supported rebel forces against Habre during several years of fighting between the two countries.

In Paris, diplomatic sources said they had heard from N'djamena that Djamouss had been arrested Friday. The reports could not be confirmed.

Afghan rebels ambush trucks

KABUL (R) — Afghan rebels Friday ambushed a convoy of fuel and food trucks arriving from the Soviet Union, setting a number on fire, drivers said.

But despite heavy fighting at least 90 trucks got through a rebel blockade along the Salang Highway, bringing precious supplies to the capital.

Helicopter gunships flew low over the convoy and armoured cars and tanks fired at guerrilla positions in a bid to clear the vital highway. Columns of smoke mushroomed in the sky about 20 kilometres from Kabul.

Drivers told Reuters they had seen groups of soldiers defecting to the rebels who ambush convoys from positions along the mountainous territory through which the highway runs north to the Soviet border.

Rebels also fired on the convoy from positions in the snow-capped mountains around Kabul, drawing fire from government tanks dug in along the route.

It was not clear how many of the several hundred trucks had been destroyed.

Fighting was still going on four hours after the first trucks arrived in the capital, making it impossible for the rest to get there Friday as the helicopter gunships do not escort them after dark.

The convoy was the first to arrive since the rebels blocked the vital route more than a week ago.

The last arrived April 6 when an explosion ripped through an oil depot in Kabul, destroying 12 of the 70 fuel trucks which had completed that journey.

The army has been fighting for several days to reopen the Salang which had been cut off at two points by the guerrillas, determined to starve Kabul into surrender now that President Najibullah has no Soviet troops to back up his army. Moscow's troop withdrawal was completed Feb. 15.

The other highway running south to the besieged city of Jalalabad has been closed for several weeks.

With the country's two main roads supplying the capital closed, a constant Soviet airlift of food and military equipment has enabled the government of Najibullah to fight a loose alliance of rebel organisations based in Pakistan.

But the airlift brings in less than half the 600 tonnes of flour Kabul needs every day and a shortage of essential supplies has sent prices soaring.

There is also a serious fuel shortage in the capital with almost all petrol stations idle and few cars running in the bumpy streets of the city.



Demonstrators hang a Palestinian flag near a mosque in occupied Jerusalem during a funeral march Monday for a Palestinian slain by a Jewish gunman near the Holy City's Jaffa Gate.

Husseini welcomes elections but not under occupation

CAIRO (R) — Leading Palestinian activist Faisal Al Husseini has said he is not against elections in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, but rejected holding them while the territories were under Israeli occupation.

"From my point of view and the Palestinians as well, elections is one of the high levels of democracy. I don't believe that there is freedom and democracy under the Israeli occupation," Husseini told reporters Thursday.

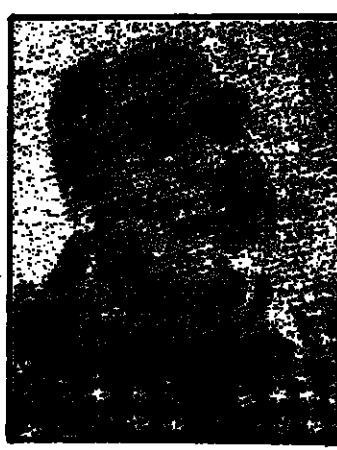
"So we are not against elections, but we can't accept them under occupation," Husseini, who lives in the West Bank, told a Foreign Press Association meeting.

Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, who refuses to talk to the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), last week offered Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza the chance to negotiate a peace settlement by staging "free and democratic" elections.

The PLO would be conditional on the end of the uprising in the occupied territories.

Husseini said Israel would have to withdraw from the territories before Palestinians could consider the proposal, echoing remarks by a senior aide to PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat.

"The PLO is fully for free and democratic elections... but you can't have democracy without freedom," Bassam Abu Sherif told reporters Thursday.



Faisal Husseini

Shamir 'buying time'

Husseini, who was freed last January after 18 months in an Israeli jail, accused Shamir of trying to buy time with his election proposal which has been cautiously backed by the United States.

"We believe that he is trying to win more time... the election idea is a sheer trick and no one will accept it," Husseini said.

He said Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza had chosen the PLO as their sole representatives.

He said even if they went ahead with the elections and West Bank Palestinians were elected, Shamir would still have to talk to the PLO.

"Mr. Shamir knows better than anyone else that in any elections, the PLO will be there," Husseini said.

He said there were no guarantees that after the elections, held under international supervision, Israeli troops would not arrest or detain Palestinians.

Husseini predicted that Shamir would not remain in office by the end of 1990.

"The intifada will go on. I don't believe that Mr. Shamir will remain in power by the end of 1990. He will have to talk to the PLO or resign."

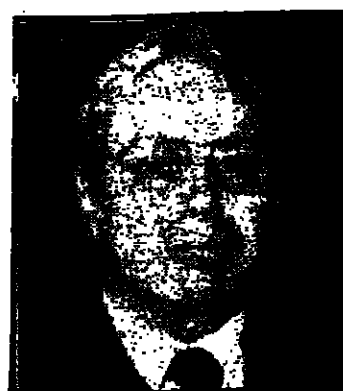
Husseini said he favoured an international conference on the Middle East which he hoped would lead to Israeli withdrawal from the occupied lands and the formation of an independent Palestinian state.

Shamir, who rejects the idea of land for peace, Thursday told American newspaper editors in Washington that Israel could not survive if it withdrew from the occupied territories.

"The truth is if we withdraw there will be a PLO state on the outskirts of Tel Aviv and Jerusalem and war," Shamir said.

The PLO has a different opinion.

"The two-state solution is the solution that will bring lasting peace, the solution that will guarantee and safeguard the safety and future of both Israelis and Palestinians," Abu Sherif said.



Javier Perez de Cuellar

Arafat, U.N. chief may meet in Europe

UNITED NATIONS (Agencies)

The Palestine observer here has been given the U.N. secretary general's schedule for a planned visit to Europe in case Palestine President and Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat wants to see him, a U.N. spokesman said Thursday.

Spokesman Francois Giffain told reporters Zehdi Labib Terzi, the U.N. observer, had discussed the matter with Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

"Should Mr. Arafat wish to see the secretary general then presumably they will try to meet," Giffain said.

Perez de Cuellar will be in Luxembourg April 17-19, Geneva until April 25, and then to Warsaw, Krakow and Vienna. He returns to New York April 29.

Arafat last met the secretary general in Geneva in December when the U.N. General Assembly met there to discuss the Palestine question. Arafat made a major address that led to the opening of contacts between the PLO and the United States.

At the General Assembly's direction, the secretary general has been trying to arrange an international conference on the Middle East. He was rebuffed again by Israel this week in a brief meeting with Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

Vienna talks postponed

A meeting planned for Friday in Vienna between Arafat and Israeli opposition parliamentarians has been postponed, a PLO official said Thursday.

The meeting, arranged with Austrian government help, had been put off indefinitely "because of questions of agenda and technical reasons," a spokesman for the Vienna office for the PLO said.

Neither PLO nor Austrian officials would name the Israelis due to have taken part.

U.S. author makes new 'revelation' about Khomeini and Rushdie affair

WASHINGTON (AP) — A leading writer on Islamic militancy said Thursday that the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's order to kill Salman Rushdie had nothing to do with revenge over the contents of his book, "The Satanic Verses."

Robin Wright said that Khomeini, seizing upon the growing fury among Sunni and Shi'ite Muslims over the book, issued the edict against Rushdie in a bid to gain the leadership of the entire Islamic world.

Wright, author "Sacred Rage: The Wrath of Militant Islam," and the upcoming "In the Name of God: Khomeini's Revolutionary Decade," said Khomeini also was using the issue to divert attention from domestic problems, just as he created the U.S. hostage crisis in 1979 to mobilise public support for his troubled regime.

But "I suspect that Khomeini is in a minority" among Iranian clerics and political leaders on the

issue of Rushdie, she said, noting the assassination order "has erased most of the diplomatic gains made by Iran since the end of the war with Iraq." She predicted history will view the episode as "a tragic spasm."

Wright, a national security reporter for the Los Angeles Times, was among participants in a seminar on the Rushdie affair at the annual convention of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

She said Thursday she did not doubt Khomeini was "genuinely outraged by the comic and almost pornographic approach to Islam taken in 'Satanic Verses'."

But she noted the assassination order, coupled with a \$5.2-million bounty offer, was not issued until mid-February, five months after publication.

Rushdie, born in India of Muslim parents, and his American wife, author Mary Wiggins, went into hiding, presumably in England, shortly after Khomeini's

order.

The book includes a brothel scene in which prostitutes take the names of the Prophet Muhammad's wives, and it suggests Muhammad wrote the Holy Koran instead of receiving it from Allah.

Wright noted that Islam "is not the only religion to condemn those who engage in blasphemy." She cited a passage from the Book of Leviticus in the Old Testament: "He that blasphemes the name of the Lord... shall surely be put to death, and all the congregation shall certainly stone him."

Andy Ross, owner of a California bookstore that was bombed in February after it began selling Rushdie's novel, said: "The bombing accomplished its goal, which was to create an atmosphere of terror, and to let the world know that under the new order of things, the sale of prescribed ideas could be conducted only at great personal risk."

Bush: S. Arabia does not have nuke, chemical weapons

WASHINGTON (AP) — President George Bush said Thursday that Saudi Arabia does not possess nuclear, chemical or biological weapons for use in interstate warfare, but he said the administration would have been barred from selling certain military products to Saudi Arabia.

In a formal presidential certification, Bush said Saudi Arabia has bought intermediate-range missiles from China but "there is no credible intelligence reporting indicating that Saudi Arabia possesses nuclear, chemical or biological weapons."

Moreover, he said "we are not aware of production facilities for chemical or biological agents or weapons." He said Saudi Arabia possesses "no significant nuclear facilities."

A law enacted by Congress requires the president to make a certification about Saudi Arabia's arsenal in order to continue military sales.

Bush said that both the Saudis and Chinese have informed the United States that the missiles purchased from Peking will not be equipped with nuclear warheads.

The Saudis also have pledged the missiles will not be armed with chemical warheads, Bush said.

"We remain concerned about the possible proliferation of these types of weapons in the Middle East and will continue to watch developments closely," Bush said. He promised to notify Congress of a change in developments in Saudi Arabia.

Montazeri's son, son-in-law arrested

AMMAN (J.T.) — Revolutionary Guards have arrested the son and son-in-law of Ayatollah Hossein Ali Montazeri, the man sacked as successor to spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, according to the Iranian rebel group, Mujahedeen-e-Khalq.

Units of Pasdaran from Revolutionary Guards corps and the ministry of information, "acting on Khomeini's direct orders," raided the home of Mullah Hadi Hashemi, the chief of staff of Montazeri's office and his son-in-law, said a Mujahedeen statement relayed to the Jordan Times Thursday.

The guards beat up all the occupants of the house, including Hashemi's wife (Montazeri's daughter) and arrested Hadi Hashemi and Montazeri's son, Saeed, it said. The two men are still held in detention. Hadi Hashemi's brother, Mehdi, was executed in 1987 on Khomeini's orders.

Khomeini dismissed the ayatollah as his designated heir on March 29 and since then Montazeri's influence has diminished. Sources, quoting informed contacts in Iran, confirmed the Mu-

jahedeen report that the two men had been taken by Khomeini's revolutionary guards. Reuters reported from Nicaragua.

The Iranian sources said the report was correct. But they could not confirm details.

Last week, the Mujahedeen were first to report civil disturbances in Montazeri's hometown Najafabad by his supporters. An Iranian newspaper confirmed the report this week.

Saeed Montazeri is the brother-in-law of Mehdi Hashemi who was executed in 1987 on charges of corruption. It was Mehdi Hashemi who exposed the 1986 secret deal between the United States and Iran to exchange arms for U.S. hostages held in Lebanon.

Hundreds of members of the guards corps detachment in the Najafabad have been sacked on charges of opposing Khomeini, the Mujahedeen said. The dismissed guards have had to sign a written pledge not to take part in political activities any more. In addition, a large number of Najafabad guards are still in jail, the rebel statement said.

The clashes and the systematic

purge of Montazeri's followers are still continuing and take on greater dimensions every day, it said. A decree issued by Khomeini dissolved all the "representation offices" of Montazeri in universities across the country. The duties of these offices have been taken over by another "regressive" organ, the Supreme Council for the cultural revolution, according to the Mujahedeen.

In a comment on Montazeri's disposal by Khomeini, Mujahedeen leader Massoud Rajavi emphasised that the move "signalled the eruption of endless rounds of factional fighting at the highest levels of the Khomeini regime." He said Montazeri's disposal would entail extensive, violent purges and eliminations and that so long as Khomeini and his illegitimate regime remained, there would be no peace or "moderation."

He added: "The noose is tightening around Khomeini's neck. The ground is being set in every way for the overthrow of this bloodthirsty dictatorship by the National Liberation Army (NLA) of Iran." The NLA is the military arm of the Mujahedeen.

JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel. 773111-19

PROGRAMME ONE

14:30 Koran
14:55 Children programmes
16:15 Cooking programme
16:50 Arabic series
17:20 Health programme
18:00 Religious period
18:20 Ramadan contest
18:35 Arabic series
19:30 Programme review
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Arabic series
21:30 Programme review
21:50 Religious series
22:25 Riddle
23:00 News in Arabic
23:15 Arabic series
00:15 Arabic film

PROGRAMME TWO

18:20 Coulisse
18:50 Des Chiffres et de Lettres
19:00 News in French
19:15 Le d'Heure du Proche
19:30 News in Hebrew
19:45 Natural Phenomena
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Just the Ten of us
21:00 Allied Hitchcock presents
21:30 Saturday Variety Show
22:00 News in English
22:30 Late-night Dose

PRAYER TIMES

05:42 Fajr

CHURCHES

St. Mary of Nazareth Church
Switcheh, Tel. 810740
Assemblies of God Church, Tel. 63705
St. Joseph Church Tel. 624990
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440
De la Salle Church Tel. 661757
Terra Sancta Church Tel. 623366
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623511
Anglican Church Tel. 625383, Tel. 628543
Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 71331
Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 775261
St. Ephraim Church Tel. 771751
Armenian International Church Tel. 685326
Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 811295
Rainbow Congregation Tel. 822605
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 815817, 821264

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

The effects of Khamasini conditions ends today. Consequently a drop in temperatures and a rise in humidity rates will occur, and some clouds will appear at low altitudes. Winds will be westerly to northwesterly moderate. In Amman, it will be dusty with northerly moderate winds and calm sea.

Min./max. temp.
Amman 12 / 21
Aqaba 16 / 31
Deserts 15 / 30
Jordan Valley 10 / 24

Yesterday's high temperatures:
Amman 23, Aqaba 33. Humidity readings:
Amman 47 per cent, Aqaba 35 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

NIGHT DUTY
AMMAN:
Dr. Wael Kharabli 669197
Dr. Ayman Al-Abed 642686
Dr. Abdul Rahman Najjar 775030
Dr. Mahmoud Jalil 896691
Firas pharmacy 661912

Ferdous pharmacy 778336
Al Asema pharmacy 637055
Nairook pharmacy 623672
Al Salam pharmacy 636730
Yacoub pharmacy 646945
Shamsani pharmacy 637660

IRIBD:
Dr. Munther Al Sheikh Salem (—)
Al Shamsa pharmacy (985238)

ZARQA:
Dr. Khalil Abu Hussein (—)
Khalil pharmacy 985417

EMERGENCIES

Civil Defence Department 661111
Civil Defence Immediate 63041
Rescue 199
Rescue Police 52, 62111, 63777
Fire Brigade 62209093
Blood Bank 775123
Highway Police 843402
Traffic Police 65039091
Public Security Department 650000 / 68511
Hotel Complaints 603800
Price Complaints 661176
Water and Sewerage 67467

Amman Municipality
Complaints 787111
Telephone Information (directory assistance) 12
Crisis calls 17
Central Amman Telephone
Repairs 623101
Abdali Telephone Repairs 661101
Jordan Television 773111
Radio Jordan 774111
Water Authority 680100
Jordan Electricity Authority 815615
Electric Power 636381
Company 08-53200
RJ Flight Information 08-53200
Queen Alia Int'l Airport 08-53200

HOSPITALS

AMMAN:
Hussein Medical Centre 813813/32
Khalidi Maternity, J. Amn. 644281/6
Akhil Maternity, J. Amn. 624412
Jabal Amman Maternity 642362
Malhas, J. Amman 636140
Palestine, Shamsani 664171/4
Shamsani Hospital 669131
University Hospital 845845
Al Mansour Hospital 627279
The Islamic, Abdali 666127/37
Al-Ansi, Abdali 664164/6
Italian, Al-Muhajreen 777101/3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 775110/26

Amry, Marks 891611/15
Queen Alia Hospital 02240/50
Amal Hospital 674155
ZARQA:
Zarqa Govt. Hospital (09)983323
Zarqa National Hospital (09)991071
Ibn Sina Hospital (09)980732
IRIBD:
Princess Basma Hospital (02)275555
Greek Catholic Hospital (02)272725
Ibn Al Nafies Hospital (02)247100
AQABA:
Princess Haya Hospital (03)314111

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (08)53200-5, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)
04:30 Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (RJ)
05:55 Baghdad (RJ)

09:30 New Delhi (RJ)
09:30 Karachi (RJ)
09:10 Aqaba (RJ)
09:30 Cairo (RJ)
09:55 Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (RJ)
10:00 Doha, Kuwait (RJ)
10:30 Beirut, Lebanon (RJ)
10:30 New York, Montreal (RJ)
10:30 Copenhagen, Frankfurt (RJ)
10:30 Damascus (RJ)
10:40 Tripoli (RJ)

Other Flights (Terminal 2)

01:45 Belgrade, Istanbul (RJ)
02:35 Cairo (RJ)
12:15 Baghdad (RJ)
13:30 Baghdad (RJ)
14:45 Kuwait (RJ)
17:40 Riyadh (RJ)
18:05 Rome (RJ)
21:45 Paris, Damascus (RJ)
DEPARTURES
Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)
06:55 Aqaba (RJ)
10:40 Tripoli (RJ)
11:00 Amsterdam, New York (RJ)
11:00 Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Bahrain (RJ)
11:40 Geneva, Madrid (RJ)
11:45 Frankfurt, Brussels (RJ)
12:00 London (RJ)
12:15 Paris (RJ)
12:40 Kuwait, Doha (RJ)
13:45 Bahrain, Doha (RJ)
20:00 Larnaca (RJ)
20:15 Jeddah (RJ)
20:30 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)
21:15 Cairo (RJ)

Other Flights (Terminal 2)
02:35 Istanbul, Belgrade (RJ)
10:20 Cairo (RJ)
13:30 Baghdad (RJ)
14:45 Kuwait (RJ)
17:40 Riyadh (RJ)
18:05 Rome (RJ)
21:45 Paris, Damascus (RJ)

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in Sls per kg
Almond 300 / 300
Apple 300 / 400
Banana 300 / 300
Banana (Mukamasar) 300 / 250
Beans 380 / 300
Broad beans 130 / 100
Cabbage 90 / 60
Carrots 200 / 160
Cauliflower 180 / 140
Cucumbers 250 / 200
Dates 480 / 400
Eggplant 300 / 240
Garlic 250 / 200
Lemon 330 / 280
Lettuce (per one) 100 / 70
Marrow (large) 70 / 40
Marrow (small) 120 / 80
Orange (Shamouni) 370 / 300
Onion (dry) 180 / 150
Onion (green) 400 / 300
Pepper (hot) 280 / 200
Pepper (sweet) 250 / 200
Spinach 120 / 80
Strawberry 1300 / 1000
Tomatoes 330 / 400

مكتبة الناصر



Her Majesty Queen Noor Al Hussein Thursday is being briefed on the functions of a workshop held in preparation for the establishment of the Jubilee School.

Queen Noor attends last session Jubilee School workshop

AMMAN (J.T.) — A week long workshop on new trends in curriculum development and instruction in chemistry to prepare for the opening of the Jubilee School ended in Amman on Thursday with Her Majesty Queen Noor attending the closing session.

A total of 21 specialists, educationalists, and high calibre teachers from various educational institutions in Jordan took part in the workshop activities which were organised by the Noor Al Hussein Foundation in cooperation with the British Council and the Moray House College of Education in Edinburgh, Scotland.

The queen heard a briefing by Mrs. Nawal Kamal the director of the Jubilee project on the objectives of the workshop and the nature of discussions by the concerned educationists who she said came from schools and institutions run by the Ministry of Education, United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), the Royal Scientific Society (RSS), Jordanian universities and the Armed Forces.

The workshops are bound to prepare teachers and supervisors for the Jubilee School and offer the chance for an exchange of ideas and expertise. Mrs. Kamal noted, Dr. Douglas Buchanan from the Moray House College presented to the Queen a review of the workshops programmes which deal with science teaching methods, tests for students, the employment of audio visual aids and computers in teaching and the participants in the workshop discussed and learnt about new directives in matters related to problem-solving skills that included sorting information, interpreting graphs, drawing up conclusions, explaining, predicting and generalising.

The participants considered available material dealing with science and technology in the society, and tried out techniques used to develop and assess practical skills, according to the organisers.

The Jubilee School will be a model secondary school for gifted students and is being established by the NHF in honour of His Majesty King Hussein's deep commitment to education and in recognition of the greater strides made under his leadership.

Two similar workshops were held in the summer of 1988, also in preparation for the Jubilee School which will be built near Amman. The projected JD 4 million school is expected to be ready before the 1990-1991 scholastic year.

'Electoral law ready for cabinet approval'

By Rana Sabbagh
Reuters

AMMAN — Jordan has revised its electoral law to exclude the inhabitants of the Israeli-occupied West Bank and end the allocation of seats for Palestinians in refugee camps inside the country, a senior Jordanian official said.

"The revised law is now ready for endorsement by the cabinet," the official told Reuters on condition that his name was withheld.

The amendments follow His Majesty King Hussein's announcement on July 31 that Jordan had severed legal and administrative links with the West Bank.

The move boosted the role of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as sole representative of the Palestinian people.

Jordan's 1960 election law provided for 30 seats each for the East and West Bank.

A 1986 law, that was never used for an election, gave the East Bank 71 seats, the West Bank 60 and allocated 11 seats for Palestinians living in refugee camps inside Jordan.

If the revised law is approved the new Lower House of Parliament will have only 71 seats.

Palestinians living in the West Bank were issued with Jordanian passports valid for only two years after the separation.

These are merely travel documents and do not entitle holders of Jordanian citizenship and the right to vote in Jordanian elections.

They had previously held the ordinary five-year Jordanian passports as they were deemed Jordanian citizens living under Israeli occupation.

Most Palestinians living in refugee camps inside Jordan have Jordanian citizenship. Under the

amended law they will be able to stand for election and vote in the constituencies where their camps are located.

"The refugee camp's status as independent constituencies is now changed and voters registered there will be redistributed among other constituencies," the official said.

The only change for them is that they will not have a special allocation of 11 seats as previously.

No decision has been taken yet on holding general elections, senior officials and Arab diplomats have said.

King Hussein dissolved the Lower House of Parliament, half of whose 60 seats were held by West Bank deputies, on July 30 — one day before links with the West Bank were severed.

The West Bank deputies were originally elected a few weeks before Israel occupied the area in the 1967 war.

The 30-member Upper House or Senate appointed by the King was not affected when the Lower House was dissolved. It will be retained under the amended law. It has no powers to legislate without the Lower House.

King Hussein said in July the separation would not affect the 40 per cent of Jordanian citizens of Palestinian origin among the estimated 3.2 million population.

"Jordanians of Palestinian origin living in Jordan are an integral part of the Jordanian state, they belong to it, they live on its land... they all have the rights of Jordanian citizenship and its obligations," the King said.

He said at the time he hoped to demonstrate this in the near future "through the democratic process, where those who accept to be citizens of Jordan can enjoy their rights of running for elections and being elected."



King hosts iftar banquet

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein on Thursday evening hosted an iftar banquet at Al Hussein Youth City. Attending the banquet were His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Chief of the Royal Court Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, the King's private advisor Amer Khammash, Chief Chamberlain Prince Raad Ibn Zaid, senior officials, secretary generals of different ministries, provincial governors, university presidents, heads of semi independent organisations, presidents of professional and trade unions, heads of the Christian community in Jordan, and members of the board of trustees of the Arab Youth Forum. The King and the guests performed the evening prayers before the banquet.

Pure, natural, healthy water

In the second of a two parts article on bottled water in Jordan, water experts discuss the quality of the bottled water and means of protecting its quality from deterioration. Part one appeared in Thursday's issue.

By Najwa Najjar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

DIRECTOR of the Water Research and Studies Centre (WRSC) at the University of Jordan, Dr. Elias Salameh defines "pure, natural, healthy, mineral water" as "natural water not treated physically or chemically, is poured immediately into the bottles (from the water source) and contains 1000 milligrammes of salts. In all its properties it resembles drinking water qualities and it should have a certain nutritional and physical effect or it contains at least 250 milligrammes of CO₂ gas."

"Pure", according to Salameh, means that the water sources should not contain common bacteria types which can multiply in the bottle, "indicating contamination of the source."

According to the Vice President of Ghadeer, Ramzi Hadith, and the head of Kawthar, Ma'an Zabian, the treatment process of bottled water, which includes filtration, ultraviolet, carbon filter and ozonisation, renders the water "bacteria-free" and thereby "pure."

However, ozonisation has created a "controversy," on whether the water is "natural" or not. Salameh said that some experts do not consider ozonisation a treatment "because the ozone vanishes."

University of Jordan Microbiologist, Dr. Fuad Hashweh, believes that ozonisation is a treatment. "Ozone changes the quality of some of the material (in the water). It oxidises the material, making the water no longer 'natural'."

Salameh added that mineral water can not be taken in "all the time like drinking water which is pure, natural with a total dissolved solids amounting to less than 100 milligrammes."

Drinking too much mineral water, "has negative health hazards in the long run," said Salameh, citing kidney stones as an example. Hashweh added that if bottled water has 500 milligrammes of total dissolved solids then it is considered a low mineral water content, and if it has more than 1,000 milligrammes then it is richer in minerals.

He believes that it is the companies duty to classify the water on the label by mentioning the total dissolved solids present. "This would give the consumer an idea of his or her mineral intake," said Hashweh. The specification makes such classification optional.

If CO₂ is added to the water, Salameh said, this should also be mentioned on the label.

Head of the Land Protection Dr. Saleh Share and head of the water protection Ahmed Khatab at the Department of Environment agreed with the experts from the University of Jordan that the label should be changed.

"It is supposed to read 'natural treated water' not 'mineral water' since it should have certain salts and minerals and a certain amount of carbon dioxide," said Khatab.

The main difference between the bottled water and tap water according to Salameh and Share lies in the treatment. While bottled water has ozone to kill the bacteria, tap water uses chlorine.

Share considers the use of ozone "better healthwise." Salameh on the other hand said that the presence of residual chlorine kills the bacteria in the tap water, long after the ozone has evaporated from the bottled water.

However, the bottled water companies are not accused of "fooling" their customers since they are abiding by the specifications set by the Department of Standardisation and Metrology.

According to the department director Hassan Al Saud, the department requires the companies to include the name of the company, the contents of the bottle and the filling and expiry dates.

"These (criteria) were set by the technical committee (which covers all the private and public sectors working with water)," said Saud.

He added that if any side is dissatisfied with the specifications, they "can ask for changes in these specifications provided they are supported with studies."



Prince Mohammad, Princess Haya, Princess Taghreed attend fashion show

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad, the personal representative of His Majesty King Hussein, Her Royal Highness Princess Haya Al Hussein and Princess Taghreed Thursday attended a fashion show displaying Arab costumes at the Regency Hotel in Amman. The fashion designer was

Folk troupe to West Germany

Also on Thursday Queen Noor attended a session of final rehearsals by a cultural and folk troupe, which will present the performance early next month in West Germany. Nearly 30 male and female youths selected from different parts of the country have been trained in folk performances and dances for the past two months in the course of a programme organised by the NHF, according to the organisers.

The Queen watched the folk dancing and singing of national songs at the Royal Cultural Centre and later thanked the supervisors and instructors for their efforts to help convey a bright picture on Jordan's cultural heritage to the outside world. The troupe will present at least five performances in West Germany between May 1 and May 10 along with folk troupes from European countries during the West German annual youth festival.

Only Jordan, the Soviet Union and Norway will be presented at the festival in which 40 troupes from West Germany will be participating, according to NHF. The participants are all aged between 15 and 20 years and will be presenting performances reflecting their national heritage.

ACC boosts Aqaba role — Qaqish

AQABA (Petra) — Aqaba acquires a central geographical position among port cities of the four member Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) states which group Jordan, Iraq, Egypt and North Yemen, and therefore is expected to play a leading role in the region's tourism, trade and economic cooperation, Aqaba Region Authority (ARA) President Bassam Qaqish said in a statement Friday.

Qaqish said the port city is gradually becoming a major industrial centre in view of the concentration of industries and due to the export facilities of Jordanian phosphate, potash and fertilizers.

Several studies have been carried out for the city's comprehensive development and that of the human settlements around the city — inhabited by some 55,000 people — and a number of projects are underway in the course of a plan to promote industry, tourism and export import operations, Qaqish noted.

As to tourism, he said the city is witnessing continual development and growth, and ARA is carrying out projects to help in this respect. He said that at present work is going on in setting up the Arab palm tree forest in which no less than 5,000 trees will be planted. A similar forest is being set up by ARA in Qwueira.

ARA has also plans to set up a cultural centre in Aqaba, which

Mediterranean health meeting concludes

AMMAN (J.T.) — General health issues in the East Mediterranean region and the programmes of the Amman-based Regional Centre for Environmental Health activities were discussed by a World Health Organisation (WHO) regional consultative committee at a two day meeting which was concluded in Amman Friday.

The health ministers of Morocco, Syria and Jordan are among the 14 member committee which also includes former ministers, health specialists and representatives of ministries of planning in the Mediterranean region, according to a spokesman.

He said that WHO regional Director Hussein Abdul Razzak Al Jaza'iri chaired the committee

meeting which discussed matters designed to achieve comprehensive health development.

The two day meeting, he added, covered such questions as school health programmes, resolutions taken by the committee in its previous meetings last year and means of involving citizens in the planning development schemes.

Energy conference in May

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — An international conference on energy systems will open in Amman on May 15 with the participation of engineers and scientists from Jordan and other Arab foreign countries, according to an announcement here Friday.

The announcement was made by the Jordan Engineers Association (JEA) which is organising the conference in cooperation with specialists from scientific research centres and universities from Arab and foreign countries.

According to JEA the three day conference will review 23 working papers on solar energy and its applications, the use of solar and wind energy in addition to renewable energy resources.

During the three day conference there will be an exhibition at the University of Jordan displaying all forms of equipment employed in the production of energy and helping to rationalise energy consumption, the JEA said. It noted that Jordanian, Arab and foreign companies concerned with solar power and rationalisation of energy consumption will be represented at the exhibition.

According to JEA officials the coming conference will aim at helping experts to exchange information and experience and discuss the effects of solar power on national economies and also focus attention on energy systems in general.

NAF spends JD 8,390 in March

AMMAN (Petra) — The National Aid Fund (NAF) last month spent JD 8,390 on projects designed to help needy families earn their own income and stop receiving NAF's assistance.

NAF Director General Khalil Al Fa'oni said that loans which amounted in some cases to JD 3,000 were given to projects to be carried out by the heads of the needy families depending on the size and type of project.

He said that 35 per cent of the loan is considered as a grant while the remaining 65 per cent will be repaid over very long periods of time after the project had started earning sufficient income for the families.

In Most cases NAF provides the loans and the grants to those handicapped people who support families, and in many cases the NAF finances vocational training programmes to rehabilitate the beneficiaries and enable them to carry out the required jobs to earn income.

WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arab press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

EXHIBITIONS

* An art exhibition displaying paintings by children at the Housing Bank Complex.

FILM

* A German film entitled "Heinrich" (English subtitled) at the Goethe Institute — 8:30 p.m.

RAMADAN SOUQ

* Ramadan open-air market, which includes foodstuffs, clothes, home appliances and children's toys at Mahatta, eastern Amman.

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Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation. Established 1975.

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Editorial Director:

RAKAN AL MAJALI

Director General:

DR. RADI AL WAQFI

Editor-in-Chief:

DR. WALEED M. SADI

Editorial and advertising offices:

Jordan Press Foundation,
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephones: 667171-6, 670141-4, 684311, 684366

Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO

Facsimile: 661242

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Stop Shamir

THE choice of the Israeli occupying forces for the pre-dawn prayer time during the holy month of Ramadan to conduct its search and seekoperation against fasting Muslims in the village of Nahalin, killing and injuring in the process scores of worshippers Thursday, is an affront to Islam, a grave sacrilegious act against Muslims everywhere and an outrageous desecration against the holy month of Ramadan. What adds insult to injury is the fact that this latest massacre against Palestinians in the month of Ramadan came on the heels of Israel's delirium over the accidental throwing of stones on the visitors of the Wailing Wall last Friday. Clearly this attack on Nahalin and similar acts against Palestinians performing their religious duties make a mockery of Israel's declared concern for the sanctity of holy places whether Muslim, Christian or Jew.

And that is not all. Shamir's escalation of violence against the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip comes in the wake of his official talks with U.S. President George Bush and his senior aides including Secretary of State James Baker. If this is not a vulgar and arrogant rebuff and insult to the U.S. administration, which has counselled Shamir for restraint and positive initiatives in order to create the favourable climate for peace in the Middle East one does not know what is. By opting to do exactly the opposite of what President Bush and Secretary Baker have advised, Shamir is telling the White House and even the whole American nation that Israel and Israel alone calls all the shots in the Middle East. Thus Shamir is not contented with flatly refusing every reasonable advice and every piece of friendly persuasion offered to him during his visit to Washington on how to give the peace process in the Middle East a chance, but deliberately chose to match his words with acts to give Washington a hard lesson on which party calls all the shots in the Middle East.

The White House is accordingly called upon to draw the necessary conclusions from Shamir's truant policies. Washington is dutybound to stand up to Shamir and his clique to prove to them that the U.S. is no banana republic as far as Israel is concerned.

Likewise the Islamic world is also called upon to take notice of Israel's atrocities against Islam in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and to adopt appropriate measures to put an end to Israel's lawlessness by effective and persuasive means.

Finally, it behoves the whole international community to act forcefully and speedily to stop the Israeli fanatics from turning the Arab-Israeli conflict into a religious one. The international community can do so by matching its condemnation of the Nahalin massacre with actions that Shamir can feel and understand.

JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i Arabic daily Friday tackled the resolutions of the Arab Cooperation Council's prime ministers meetings in Baghdad which it said achieved good progress towards greater integration among the four council countries. The most important of these resolutions is perhaps the decision to embark on such matters as organising the work of the ACC's headquarters and general secretariat which would be in charge of handling the ACC's financial, organisational and administrative affairs, said the paper. There is no doubt that the other resolutions, like coordination on security affairs, and the facilities to be given to manpower from ACC countries in residence and employment as well as judicial matters between the four countries are of paramount importance at this stage, the paper added. The outcome of the first higher meeting represented by the prime ministers of Egypt, Iraq, Jordan and North Yemen, the paper noted, is a source of hope and optimism and is being followed with great interest by the Arab masses in the Arab World at large. The four prime ministers, the paper concluded have thus laid the groundwork for their future action and for further steps to be taken on the road towards unity.

Al Dastour's editorial Friday tackled the new massacre committed by the Israeli forces in the occupied Arab lands. Referring to the Nahalin massacre in which six innocent people were slaughtered many more injured, the paper said that the Zionist criminals have returned to the same village after their first massacre there 25 years ago to commit a similar crime equally ugly. The paper said that the crime proves that the Israelis have never ceased to express their hatred towards the Arab people of Palestine and never given up their dreams of maintaining their occupation of Palestinian territory and their lust for bloodshed. The new crime, the paper added proves to the world that the Zionists lust for blood is not quenched yet and that the world should watch other massacres equally horrible as long as the occupation lasts. The new massacre, the paper noted coincided with the Bush administration announcement that it will pursue effort to bring peace to Palestine. Therefore, the paper added, the United States is now expected to take steps not only to condemn such actions but put an end to Israel's crimes.

Sawt Al Shaab daily commented on the Nahalin massacre by saying that it proves to the whole world that Israel is going ahead with all its power and all its criminal methods to perpetuate its occupation of the Arab land. The paper said that the Israelis hope with such atrocities to put an end to the Palestinian intifada and end the Arab people's struggle for freedom. Such actions, the paper noted, should prompt the world community now to expose the Zionists and their actions and isolate Israel from the rest of the human community. This crime should end all pretexts under which the United States had been trying to cover up for Israel's actions and condone its atrocities, the paper added. It said the new massacre should indeed end all Washington's economic, political and military aid to the Jewish state.

Sri Lankan president loses patience

By Feizal Samath

Reuter

COLOMBO — Sri Lankan President Ranasinghe Premadasa is losing patience with peaceful efforts to end Tamil and Sinhalese guerrilla campaigns and might one day resort to a military solution, politicians and political analysts say.

After being elected last December, Premadasa made three unsuccessful appeals to the rebels to give up their armed campaigns in return for amnesty and rehabilitation.

On Wednesday a week-long unilateral ceasefire by security forces took effect on Premadasa's orders in what appears to be his final attempt to be conciliatory.

Hector Abhayawardene, a veteran political commentator,

said this was likely to be Premadasa's last peace call to the rebels.

"He can't go on and on with the peace call. And he seems to be gearing for a big military offensive, judging by reports of new laws being drafted to deal with rebels," he said.

Tamil guerrillas are fighting for a separate state in the north and east while the leftist People's Liberation Front, known by its Sinhalese initials JVP, is trying to overthrow the government from southern strongholds.

Officials said more than 12,000 people have been killed in the past six years in the two rebellions.

The main Tamil rebel group has rejected the ceasefire, saying it would surrender only after the

withdrawal of all the 45,000 Indian troops who are in Sri Lanka to enforce a pact aimed at ending the Tamil campaign.

The ceasefire is an exercise in futility, because we do not propose to hand over our weapons to anybody," the group, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, said Tuesday.

The Tigers' statement coincided with an announcement by an Indian government spokesman in New Delhi that more troops would be withdrawn from Sri Lanka in view of the favourable situation.

About 5,000 troops have been withdrawn at Premadasa's request since last December.

Deputy Defence Minister Ranjan Wijeratne told parliament two weeks ago that more Indian

troops would go back in batches in June and December.

Mahinda Wijesekera, member of parliament of the opposition Freedom Party, said the ceasefire was unlikely to succeed.

"It is Premadasa's final fling with peace before he launches his military option," Wijesekera, a former JVP member said.

He said the government's approach to the problem was contradictory. "You offer peace but also prepare drastic laws to fight them. How can rebels trust the government if these tactics are used?" he asked.

"There must be a national dialogue, a national consensus first. The government should sit down and discuss with all groups their problems before announcing one-way ceasefires and amnesties,"

Wijesekera said.

The government said that rebels who surrender during the April 12 to 19 ceasefire would be given an amnesty and rehabilitated.

The rebels would be protected, fed, clothed and trained for employment once they give themselves up at 228 "reception" centres set up across the island, a statement said.

Officials said the government was preparing amendments to the prevention of terrorism act, aimed at dealing firmly with southern rebels.

They said the new laws include the death penalty for people who have killed any person. At present the death penalty under the act applies only to action against

specified persons such as the president and government ministers.

The proposals also extend to 15 months from three months the detention of suspects without a trial. Premadasa last week offered parliamentary seats, without holding an election, for rebels who stopped their campaign.

The president, who says he is sincere in his offer, has often said a political solution was the only way out of the present conflict.

But a university professor of political science said people were tired of Premadasa's promises. "He (Premadasa) promised to solve the problems soon as he became president. But after four months nothing has been solved," the professor, who declined to be named, said.

Schools, homes deserted in South Africa's Natal war

By Rich Mkhondo

Reuter

SHONGWENI, South Africa — When Charles Memorial Primary School opened this year, only five pupils answered "present" at the morning roll-call.

Gradually the number grew to 40. But last week a band of youths brandishing automatic rifles stormed into the school, scattering staff and pupils.

Now teachers at Charles Memorial and two other schools in this black Natal township wait in vain every day for a single pupil.

Thousands of children have fled the community and Shongweni is turning into a ghost town because of a brutal power struggle between supporters of the leftist United Democratic Front

(UDF) and Inkatha, a conservative Zulu organisation.

UDF and Inkatha both oppose white minority rule, but are at loggerheads over the best strategy to fight apartheid.

The UDF is sympathetic to the outlawed African National Congress (ANC), which is waging a guerrilla war against white rule.

Inkatha takes a conservative approach, preferring to fight apartheid from within Pretoria's official policy of establishing tribal homelands.

Clashes between the two groups have killed more than 1,000 people over the past two years in the Zulu heartland of Natal province.

The chairman of Shongweni's regional authority, Chief Mkhazana Maphumulo has asked President P.W. Botha to establish

a commission of inquiry to seek a remedy to the conflict.

"Frightened and helpless, those in the middle of the bloody civil war seem to have lost faith in the law," he said in affidavits backing his request.

"A political settlement might come some day, but the warfare is breeding a generation of illiterates," said Hamilton Mkhize, a teacher in Shongweni.

A few fortunate Shongweni students have found places elsewhere in Natal province, but most schools reserved for blacks under apartheid are desperately overcrowded and parents say many children have been refused admission elsewhere.

Shongweni is the hardest hit of the many settlements around Natal ravaged by the fighting. Shops are closed, families have

abandoned their homes and fled to the bush, local government cannot operate and public transport has ground to a halt.

Fewer than 50 of Shongweni's estimated 5,000 families have dared to remain in the area while others have trekked to townships where the warfare has subsided.

Some of those who remain sleep in the bush at night for fear of being attacked.

"I have never seen anything like this before, the fabric of community life has been destroyed. We live like wild animals," Mkhize said.

Violence between Inkatha and the UDF erupted in 1984 and the battles escalated in the ensuing years.

Jailed black nationalist leader Nelson Mandela, imprisoned in 1964 for plotting to overthrow

white rule, has appealed for peace.

"In my entire political career few things have distressed me as to see our people killing one another as is now happening," Mandela said in a letter to Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

"As you know, the entire fabric of community life in some of the affected areas has been seriously disrupted, leaving behind a legacy of hatred and bitterness which may haunt us for years to come.

It is the matter which requires the urgent attention of all the people in this country," Mandela wrote.

The rival groups in Natal have established their territorial borders, village by village and street by street.

Efforts by a variety of organisations to bring the warring parties together to find a settlement have

founded.

An obstacle to dialogue is that the UDF was effectively banned by the government in February 1988, and many of its members have either been banned or detained.

Pretoria has periodically sent in police reinforcements in a bid to quell the violence, but so far their presence has done little to halt the killings.

The Congress of South African Trade Unions, South Africa's biggest trade union group which is affiliated to the UDF, last month produced a dossier of affidavits by residents accusing police of supporting Inkatha in the fighting.

Police have consistently denied allegations that they are taking sides in the fighting.

North Korea faces growing isolation

By Mark O'Neill

Reuter

PYONGYANG — North Korea faces growing isolation because of its extremist image, its failure to repay foreign debts and a successful diplomatic offensive by the booming South.

Sweden and Austria have withdrawn their diplomats from Pyongyang, leaving a Finnish commercial secretary as the sole West European diplomat permanently in North Korea.

Pyeongyang angrily downgraded relations with Hungary to charge d'affaires level after Budapest established diplomatic ties with Seoul in February.

The Soviet Union followed Yugoslavia in opening a trade office in Seoul earlier this month and will be followed by Poland and Bulgaria in the first half of this year.

"Asian diplomacy now is all about money," a diplomat in Pyongyang said. "The South has capital and technology to export, the North does not. It is losing out."

Another reason for the isolation is the bombing of a Korean air lines plane in November 1987 over Burma which Seoul blames on the North. One of the bombers confessed on national television in South Korea that she was a North Korean agent.

Most countries believed the South. Fewer delegations came here after that," a second diplomat said.

North Korean officials disclaim responsibility for the bombing, calling the South's case "a fabrication" and saying those accused of carrying it out were not from the North.

"Time will prove who is right and who is wrong," said Kang Jong Il, a member of the Korean Society for Relations with Foreign Countries, in an interview.

"History tells us that those who are in a dilemma carry out such a plot, like the burning of the Reichstag in 1936," he said, referring to the incident when the Nazis set fire to the German parliament and blamed it on the Communist Party.

"It is a pity some Socialist countries have relations with the South, bartering class principles for a few dollars. We hope they will abide by their principles. We will not be so foolish as to cut relations with them," he said.

The country's two strongest allies are the Soviet Union and China, whose military assistance in the Korean war threw back the U.N. forces to the 38th parallel and saved the North.

Both countries also provided enormous financial assistance in the post-war reconstruction period. They have large embassies in the centre of Pyongyang, while nearly all the others have been moved to diplomatic quarter in the south of the city.

"The Soviet Union and China do not mind about the Kim Il Sung personality cult, which they regard as an internal fair," said

the second diplomat, referring to the aura surrounding the North Korean president who has led the country since its founding in 1948.

"They have a common policy toward North Korea and are not competing for its favour. Both want stability in the Korean peninsula," he said.

"It will be more aggressive in its diplomacy this year, especially in seeking a peace agreement with the U.S.," he said. The Korean war ended in 1953 only with an armistice.

U.S. firms are not allowed to do trade or investment with North Korea, except of a humanitarian nature, and North Korea has one of the lowest ratings in access to goods controlled by

COCOM, a committee regulating exports to Communist countries.

Since last September, it has held three rounds of talks in Peking with the United States, at the level of political counsellor.

A spokesman at the U.S. embassy in Peking said that, during the talks, both sides repeated their positions. "There was not a lot of give and take. We would like to improve relations."

Commercially, North Korea has isolated itself by defaulting on its foreign debt, making it ineligible for new credit from the West.

North Korean officials could not give a figure for the debt. Kang said that non-repayment was not a political decision.

"Once we have completed major projects, paying back is no problem for us," he said.

North Korea earns little hard currency. Official figures for trade show a surplus in 1986, the last published year, of \$480 million on exports of \$6.1 billion and imports of \$5.62 billion, most in barter with Socialist countries.

But it softened its policy of self-sufficiency by issuing a joint venture law in 1984.

Li Myong So, an economist at the Academy of Social Science, said joint ventures had been set up with France, Italy, Japan, Canada, Switzerland, Soviet Union, East Germany and Poland, with most of the money coming from Koreans in Japan.

EDENDALE, South Africa — From his living room window, Harry Gwala can see gangs of armed men roaming the countryside amid rows of bullet-riddled houses.

From the window overlooking the rolling green hills of Natal he has seen pitched battles between rival groups, watched houses burned to the ground and witnessed countless funerals of the victims of South Africa's "Zulu war".

But the 68-year-old veteran of the outlawed African National Congress (ANC) is powerless to stop the violence that has ravaged villages around the Natal provincial capital of Pietermaritzburg for four years now.

"Death comes without a warning in these villages, fighting and funerals are everyday engagements. It is bad that instead of fighting apartheid which is the main perpetrator of violence, fellow blacks should be killing each other," Gwala said.

The warring factions, the United Democratic Front (UDF) coalition and the Zulu Inkatha Movement, both say they are crusading against apartheid.

But they are at loggerheads over the best strategy for opposing race discrimination.

The heavily restricted UDF is more radical in its fight against white minority rule.

Inkatha, headed by Zulu leader

There is a steady flow of visitors to his modest home in Edendale township. Most of them are victims of the war seeking his help or advice.

"I sit here looking like a monarch with all these people queuing to speak to me about this quagmire situation. The conflict is profoundly exacerbated by the apartheid structures, political strife and the hardships under which black people have laboured for generations," Gwala said.

The question is always asked: Why Natal townships when the rest of the country is relatively calm?

"The answer is, at least in part geographical. Natal townships are a mixture of urban, rural and traditional way of life. The urban represents the more radical ideas held mostly by UDF members," the Marxist-leaning Gwala said.

"Then we have the rural and traditional, mostly old Inkatha members. Their opponents are young, urbanised and impatient radicals. The geographical mix and the conflict inherent in it, is why Natal townships have become the flashpoint of the entire country," he added.

He contends that recent peace overtures between the warring factions and the chances of a complete ceasefire have diminished because of the banning of the UDF, the detention of its leaders and what he says is the authorities' partiality towards Inkatha.

ANC veteran is witness in South Africa's killing fields

By Rich Mkhondo

Reuter

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er Mangosuthu Buthelezi, favours working from within the system to oppose apartheid.

Fighting broke out between the two groups in 1984 after the ANC called on its supporters to make South Africa ungovernable.

Black youths across the country attacked symbols of apartheid including government officials and policemen, and carried the fight into Inkatha's stronghold, the string of townships set amid the hills of Natal.

Its power base threatened, Inkatha counter-attacked and a bloody battle of the villages began. More than 1,000 people have been killed so far and no-one in the region seems to think peace is within reach.

Gwala, released last November because of ill health after 21 years in prison alongside nationalist leader Nelson Mandela for plotting to overthrow white rule, has found himself transplanted into a killing field.

On the day Reuters interviewed him, gunmen burst into a house down the road and killed three people before burning the house.

Gwala cannot campaign against the strife because of emergency restrictions prohibiting political rallies. He is far too sick to return to political activity, having lost the use of both arms.

He can only sit by his window, propped up in an armchair by pillows. But Gwala still hopes to help end the bitter feud between the UDF and Inkatha.

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U.S. excludes West Bank from Israel trade privileges

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States announced Thursday that it would require goods from the Israeli-occupied West Bank to be labelled to show their origin so they would not be given the trade preferences accorded Israel-made goods.

Officials at the U.S. trade representative's office said the decision was taken on the advice of the State Department and was in line with American policy of not recognising Israel's claim of "sovereignty" over the occupied territories.

U.S. officials said the move was more a political step than a trade action because there was probably little if any trade from the West Bank through Israel to the United States.

But they said it would restate U.S. policy that Israel should end its occupation of the territories and not consider the West Bank and the Gaza Strip as part of Israel.

The action followed a complaint by the Arab-American

Association that Israel should be denied trade benefits under the Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) because it violated the rights of West Bank workers.

Under GSP, developing nations are given trade preferences as a way to spur economic growth, but the preferences are denied if they violate human or worker rights or expropriate property without compensation.

The Arab-American council said Israel denied West Bank workers trade union rights and other protections given union members while it forced workers to pay union dues.

Hiram Lawrence, the trade office's GSP director, said a decision was not made on the charge that Israel violated West Bank worker rights because of the ruling that the West Bank was not part of Israel.

Discussing trade, he said "we don't think there's much coming in from the West Bank." He added that in recent years the only known shipments were textiles, which are not exempt from duties under the GSP.

Trade observers said the ruling could discourage Israel economic development of the West Bank, fought by the United States, but if there were many West Bank exports in the past, the new ban could in effect widen Israel's GSP export quota.

A country is given a certain level of GSP exports. Israel last year exported \$494 million in goods that were covered under GSP duty-free provisions.

World Bank leans to interest cuts

WASHINGTON (R) — The World Bank, picked by the United States to play a key role in easing the cash drain on the Third World, favours cutting the interest burden of nations such as Mexico rather than their debt stock, officials say.

Although an initiative by U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady envisages cuts in both debt and debt service, experts at the bank have tentatively concluded that capping the interest on outstanding bank loans would provide more substantial relief than reducing the amount of the debt.

"That is the approach that makes most sense," said one monetary official, who asked not to be identified. "The other techniques are not even worth discussing."

U.S. officials estimate their plan could reduce the \$340 billion that troubled debtors owe to commercial banks, and the associated interest payments, by an average of 20 per cent over three years.

In the case of Mexico, which has about \$60 billion in medium- and long-term bank debt, a cut in loan principal of that magnitude would reduce annual interest payments by about \$1.2 billion, assuming interest rates are 10 per cent a year.

But the same savings could be achieved without writing down the value of the loan by reducing the interest rate to eight per cent. Lowering it to, say, six per cent would save Mexico \$2.4 billion.

Furthermore, fixing interest at a lower rate would also insulate Mexico from the possibility of a further climb in the cost of money, officials and academic experts said.

The rise in U.S. interest rates in the past year has cost the 17 biggest debtors alone an extra \$10 billion, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) estimates.

"If the whole purpose of this programme is to reduce net resource transfer of a debt-distressed country, but no attempt is made to ensure that the cash-flow benefit of debt reduction is soon not dissipated by a rise in interest rates, then it will be an exercise in futility," Shafiqul Islam, a fellow at the Council for Foreign Relations, told Congress last week.

Indeed, Mexico has told the U.S. Treasury that its preferred option in upcoming bank negotiations would be to swap its current loans for new, par-value bonds paying below-market rates of interest, monetary officials said.

It proposed backing repayment of the new bonds with U.S. Treasury securities and support-

ing interest payments for two years with IMF and World Bank resources.

On Tuesday, Mexico, whose foreign debt totals \$100 billion, moved closer to becoming the first test case of the Brady plan by signing a \$3.64 billion, three-year loan pact with the IMF.

But one monetary source said the U.S. Treasury questioned Mexican officials whether they needed such extensive support of interest and principal. "They got little joy from the Treasury," the source said.

Two alternatives Mexico has suggested — capitalisation of interest and new loans — would add to its debt stock, while a fourth option of swapping loans for market-rate bonds worth less than par would provide less relief, officials said.

Although some European banks are likely to favour the capitalisation option — deferring interest payments and adding them onto the sum of the loan — U.S. banks seem to be increasingly in favour of a swap for low interest-rate bonds.

Facing 'economic emergency'

Argentines give up family budget as hyper-inflation spreads chaos

BUENOS AIRES (Agencies) — With prices climbing by the hour, Argentine housewives have given up planning the family budget.

They simply take to the streets with their money and hope for the best.

"I go to the grocer's with my shopping list, but I don't know what I'll come back with. I don't even know if the money I carry will be enough," Julia Salomone said.

Prices in Argentina have rocketed in the last 10 days since Economy Minister Juan Carlos Pugliese took charge with the intention of controlling runaway double-digit monthly inflation.

The cost of living increased 17 per cent in March and could top 30 per cent in April, economists say.

"We are now in a state of hyper-inflation. People do not know on what to base prices. It's uncontrollable," economist Rodolfo Rossi of the right-wing Union of Democratic Centre said.

Argentines, already suffering from periodic power cuts and inefficient public services, now face two more challenges — to find the goods they need and the money to buy them.

Market conditions have become so unpredictable that most shopowners will no longer accept credit cards, the traditional way to beat inflation in Argentina.

Some products have vanished from shops because manufacturers and wholesalers are withholding deliveries until they can set

prices that will at least cover the cost of buying new supplies.

Supermarkets have no biscuits, saying manufacturers will not deliver, and car spare parts businesses have simply closed.

The prices of essential foodstuffs, clothing and household items have more than doubled in the past 30 days and most goods have been marked up every day since Pugliese replaced technocrat Juan Sourrouille, retailers said.

"Total anarchy" "It is outrageous" "This is total anarchy... the prices have gone through the roof," 40-year-old Cristina Pomerance said.

A pair of jeans that could have been bought Tuesday for 1,400 australs (\$29 at the free market exchange rate) fetched 2,500 australs (\$50) Thursday.

"A kilogramme of Shetland wool cost 250 australs (\$5) last week and today it is 590 australs (\$11.80). It is outrageous," 18-year-old Mariana Perez told Reuters.

Flour prices have risen more than 200 per cent in a month and sugar prices have almost trebled since February.

"The only rule is there is no rule at all" "Argentines know the only rule is there is no rule at all," shopkeeper Jorge Finger said.

An eloquent example of the difficulties facing housewives took place in a Buenos Aires grocery. A woman who asked for

Official explains tomato supplies, prices

AMMAN (J.T.) — The price of tomatoes in the local markets is expected to decline by the end of this month, according to Ministry of Agriculture's Secretary-General Salem Al Lawzi. He said in a statement published by Al Dustour daily Friday that the current shortage of tomatoes in the markets was due largely to the waves of frost in the past winter which damaged vast areas of farmlands. At present, he noted, tomatoes arriving at the markets come from 20,000 dunums of land near Karak, South Shuneh and other southern regions. Lawzi said that since the beginning of Ramadan there has been a noticeable increase in the demand on tomatoes which added to the problem. Lawzi also noted that Jordan's exports of tomatoes have dropped from 550 tonnes a day to 180 tonnes as a result of the poor production but exports will continue to bring in badly needed foreign currency and to preserve Jordan's traditional markets abroad.

Tunisia, Libya ratify oil, gas accord

TUNIS (R) — Libya and Tunisia have ratified an accord on offshore drilling for oil and gas. The accord provides for joint exploration and exploitation of oil and gas in a 3,000 square kilometre zone in the Gulf of Gabes. It also provides that 10 per cent of the revenue from a Libyan offshore oil field, Al Boui, will be devoted to joint Libyan-Tunisian development projects. The two countries also reached final agreement on a fisheries accord, agreed on joint efforts to combat locusts and made plans to set up a company for audio-visual production, TAP, the official Tunisian news agency reported.

Iran's oil revenue increases by \$1.5b

NICOSIA (R) — Higher crude oil prices have added \$1.5 billion to Iran's revenue in the past three months. Oil Minister Golanreza Aqazadeh said. "We are now selling our oil at 50 cents to a dollar more than official OPEC prices," Aqazadeh told Tehran radio. "I have calculated that in the past three months, our country's revenue has increased by \$1.5 billion due to the firmer prices," he added.

Australia expects 'tourism explosion'

SYDNEY (R) — Australia will witness a tourism explosion in the 1990s which could inject over 70 billion dollars (\$55 billion) into the economy, the Australian Tourist Commission has said. The commission said it expected 7.5 million people — equivalent to almost half the present population of Australia — to visit the "lucky country" in 2000. This compares with 2.25 million visitors in 1988 and a forecast made two years ago that five million would spend their vacation here in 2000. The numbers of Japanese visitors will continue to rise sharply but Asian countries other than Japan will supply the most visitors by the turn of the century, it said.

Land department earns JD 4.5m in 3 months

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Lands and Survey Department's revenues in the first quarter of 1989 amounted to JD 4.5 million, according to department officials. They said that the revenues were collected in fees on selling and buying real estate, property registration and other affiliated services. In the first two months of 1989 alone, the officials said, the department collected JD 3.5 million.

Oil firms to spend \$274m in Malaysia

KUALA LUMPUR (AP) — Oil companies will spend about 750 million ringgits (\$274.5 million) to drill about 45 exploration wells in Malaysian waters this year, according to a government report. The investment is three times more than that of last year, according to the news bulletin of the government-owned National Petroleum Corporation, or Petronas. The report also quoted Abdul Aziz Mahmud, Petronas vice president for exploration and production, as saying the company has signed 17 new production-sharing agreements with 26 multinational oil companies over the past 18 months. Malaysia produces about 550,000 barrels of oil per day.

Job restriction angers Chinese students

PEKING (R) — China said Thursday its half-a-million students graduating in 1989 would not be allowed to seek their own jobs — an announcement that brought anger on campuses and in effect halted a key labour reform. The People's Daily quoted education officials as saying China's traditional system of centrally assigning jobs to its new graduates would be reimposed once more, despite student enthusiasm for a partial freeing of the job market in 1988. China gave great publicity last year to moves which allowed thousands of graduates to find their own jobs on their own terms and avoid the fate dreaded by many — of being sent to a dead-end post in a remote area, possible for life. The People's Daily said however the move had brought "negative effects." "Some students' expectations are unrealistically high," it quoted an official as saying.

Israeli trade with S. Africa stays strong

TEL AVIV (R) — South Africa's ambassador to Israel said Thursday there had been little change in trade between the two countries despite sanctions Israel imposed in September 1987.

Ambassador Johan Viljoen said military cooperation had ceased but he did not know whether any military contracts were still in operation. Existing contracts were allowed to run their course under the sanctions but new contracts were barred.

"There has not been much change (in the economic field) although trade initially decreased dramatically after the measures were introduced," Viljoen said at a news briefing.

"The figures for 1988 show that volume of trade was somewhat lower than in 1987 although the value of South African exports to Israel was roughly the same, whereas Israeli exports increased," he said.

South African exports to Israel in 1988 were valued at \$204 million, about the same as in 1987. Israeli exports to South Africa rose from \$100 million in 1987 to \$137 million last year, he said.

Jewish ties Viljoen said ongoing trade was largely the result of efforts by South African Jews or Israelis of South African origin here who wanted to maintain ties. South Africa's Jewish community numbers about 100,000.

The Israeli sanctions, imposed under pressure from the United States, included prohibiting the sale or transfer of oil or its products and freezing iron and steel quotas.

The sanctions did not affect large Israeli imports of South African coal for Israeli power stations.

Oil shipments Meanwhile, a Dutch-monitoring group has said that the Hong Kong-based World-Wide Shipping Group has become the leading shipper of oil to South Africa and is breaking embargoes of oil-producing countries.

World-Wide had given incomplete or incorrect information on the oil's destination to avoid embargoes against South Africa by oil-producing countries, it added.

The firm made at least 19 secret oil deliveries to South Africa between October 1986 and the end of 1988, the bureau said.

"Of the 19 voyages identified since October 1986, 17 were made from the Arab Gulf area. One country, the United Arab Emirates, accounted for the majority of these cases. Thirteen tankers sailed to South Africa after having called at the United Arab Emirates."

"By shipping oil to South Africa, World-Wide... has deliberately violated the oil embargo policies of oil exporting countries from where its tankers sailed to South Africa," the report added.

Dry spring badly hits Turkish farms

ANKARA (R) — Turkey, hit by the driest spring in three decades, is braced for a reduced wheat harvest, cuts in exports and the need to finance costly imports.

"We have had the worst lack of spring rains in 30 years and the crop has been badly affected," grain board chairman Ahmet Ozgunes told Reuters.

He said the harvest was likely to be about 10 per cent below last year's record 20.5 million tonnes and the drop could be higher unless substantial rain falls.

Agricultural sources said the crop could be down a quarter on last year. "Such a drop would be a disaster," one said.

About half Turkey's 18-million-strong workforce farm wheat, barley, lentils and chickpeas in a country normally self-sufficient in food.

"We expect to import good quality wheat from various sources, including the U.S. and Europe. We will wait for the end of May before making a decision," he said.

Ozgunes said Turkish wheat exports could drop substantially. Most 1988 exports went to Mediterranean basin countries and neighbours such as the Soviet Union, Iran, Iraq and Syria.

AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Thursday, April 13, 1989					
Central Bank official rates					
	Buy	Sell			
U.S. dollar	538.0	542.0	Japanese yen (for 100)	404.5	409.3
Pound Sterling	910.0	921.3	Dutch guilder	253.8	257.0
Deutschemark	285.7	290.1	Swedish crown	84.0	85.1
Swiss franc	322.9	327.8	Italian lira (for 100)	39.0	39.5
French franc	84.5	85.2	Belgian franc (for 100)	136.8	138.5

Amman Financial Market weekly trading

Following is a summary of trading during last week and the previous week:

	April 8-12	April 1-5
Daily average	JD 335,621	JD 552,375
Total volume	JD 1,678,104	JD 2,671,877
Total shares	876,351	1,934,197
No. of contracts	1,173	2,612
Sectoral trading:		
Industrial	JD 1,100,448 (65.6%)	JD 1,960,409 (70.9%)
Financial	JD 372,301 (22.2%)	JD 413,869 (14.9%)
Service	(5.4%)	(13.2%)
Insurance	(6.8%)	(1.0%)
Share price index	123.9	125.6
No. of companies	62	58
Price movement (rise)	17	20
(decline)	34	30
(stable)	11	8

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

One Sterling	1.6945/55	U.S. dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.1870/80	Canadian dollar
	1.8773/80	Deutschemark
	2.1178/80	Dutch guilders
	1.6525/35	Swiss francs
	39.29/32	18 French francs
	6.3500/50	19 French francs
	137.7/137.8	Italian lire
	132.50/60	Japanese yen
	6.3780/830	Swedish crowns
	6.1830/80	Norwegian crowns
	7.2980/3030	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	388.65/389.15	U.S. dollars

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

By Reuters

SYDNEY — Prices eased in cautious trade ahead of the release of U.S. producer prices and trade data. The All Ordinaries index slipped 3.8 to 1,417.6.

TOKYO — Prices fluctuated in dull, directionless trade but ended higher on a late surge of index-linked buying. The Nikkei index closed up 86.50 at 33,150.44.

HONG KONG — The market closed slightly firmer but turnover was low on caution ahead of the release of U.S. economic data. The Hang Seng index rose 3.56 to 3,082.71.

SINGAPORE — Prices rose for the fifth successive day as the market shrugged off some initial nervousness. The Straits Times industrial index gained 2.96 to a new post-crash high of 1,244.27.

BOMBAY — Market closed for religious festival. FRANKFURT — Shares edged lower in moderate trading. Dealers, disheartened by fading prospects for abolition of the withholding tax, squared positions before a spate of U.S. economic data due later Friday. The DAX index fell 3.73 to 1,384.03.

ZURICH — Prices recovered from a weak opening to close mixed with a slightly lower bias. The all-share index fell 0.7 to 1,027.9.

PARIS — Prices regained ground on U.S. economic data, with the 50-share indicator recovering to show a 0.34 per cent gain within 15 minutes of the news.

LONDON — Shares were firm in late trading after a string of economic data from both sides of the Atlantic matched or was better than expectations. At 1430 GMT the FTSE 100 was at a day's peak, up 16.8 points at 2,045.5.

NEW YORK — Stocks showed broad and sharp gains in morning trading, after news of a smaller than expected rise in March producer prices and a lower than forecast February U.S. trade gap. The Dow was up 21 at 2,317.

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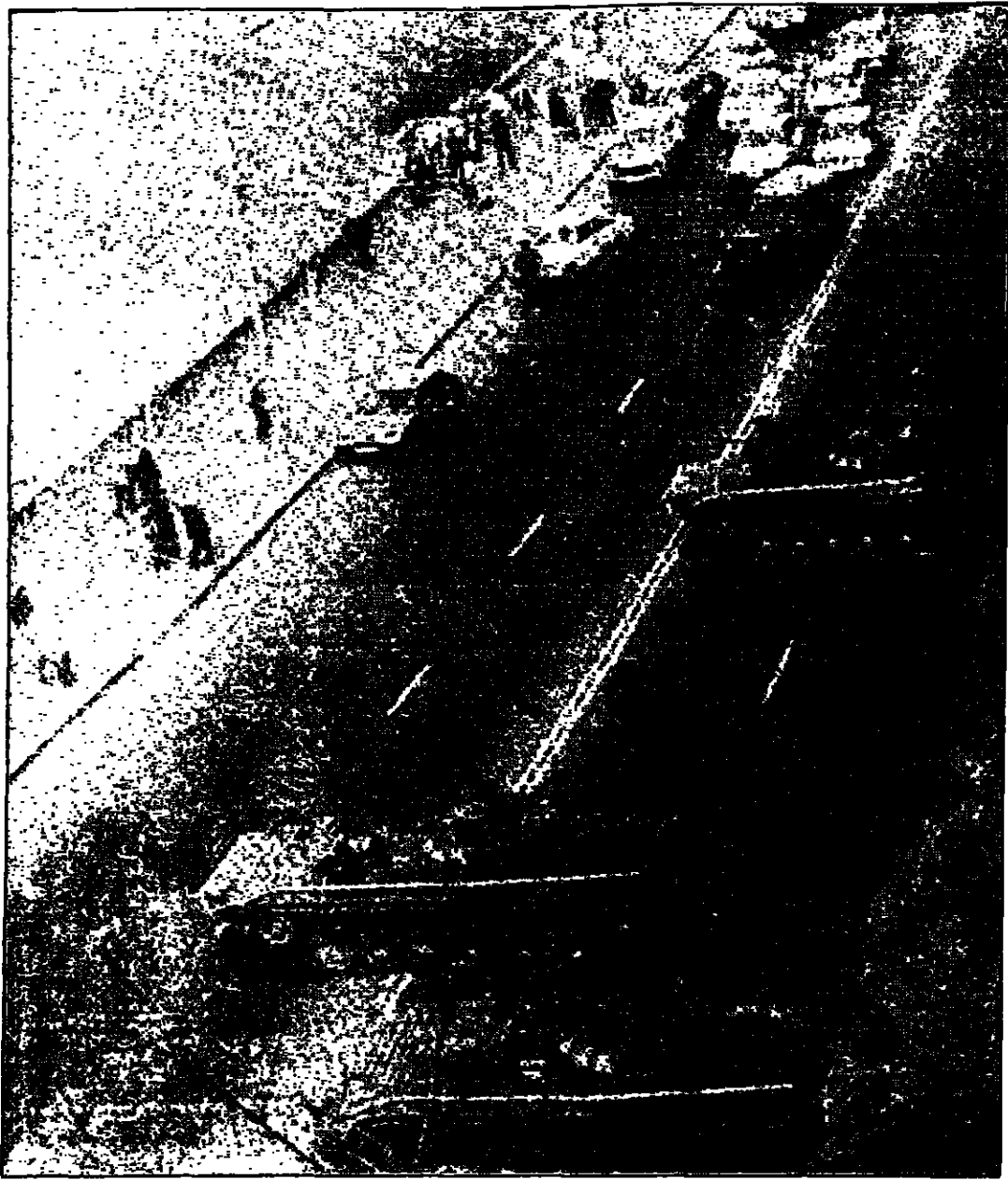
Performances: 3:30, 8:30, 10:30 p.m.

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OUTRAGEOUS

Performances: 3:30, 8:30, 10:30 p.m.



Tension high in the streets of Tbilisi as armoured vehicles block a city street.

Georgian leaders quit

MOSCOW (Agencies) — Georgian Communist Party leader Dzumber Patiashvili resigned Friday after nationalist demonstrations in which 19 people died, and the Soviet republic's prime minister and president said they too wanted to step down.

Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennady Gerasimov said Patiashvili's resignation was accepted unanimously at a meeting of the Georgian Communist Party's policy-making central committee.

Givi Gumbaridze, who has headed the republic's KGB state security police for the last two months, was nominated as Patiashvili's successor but had not yet been formally elected, Gerasimov told a news conference.

The central committee also accepted the resignations of two other members of Georgia's ruling politburo. They were the republic's prime minister and president, who lost their party posts but not their government positions.

Gerasimov said Georgian Prime Minister Zurab Chkheidze and President Otari Cherkedia asked to be relieved of their government posts, but stressed that a formal decision must be taken by the Georgian Supreme Soviet, the republic's parliament.

"People understand that this is a dagger in the back of perestroika (restructuring)," Gerasimov said of Sunday's clashes between troops and nationalist demonstrators in the capital, Tbilisi.

The meeting was also attended by Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, a former Georgian party leader, who postponed planned trips to East and West Germany this week to try to soothe passions in his home republic.

Local journalists said Georgy Razumovski, a junior member of the ruling Soviet politburo and the party's personnel chief, was also at the session.

Gerasimov did not give a reason for the shakeup or say exactly what was discussed, but he had said earlier the leadership accepted responsibility for ordering troops to clear demonstrators from a square in Tbilisi Sunday. At least 19 people were killed in the melee.

Signs posted at Tbilisi State University after the clash called

Patiashvili a "killer."

Authorities are investigating accusations that troops used sharpened shovels against the 8,000-strong crowd, who were staging an all-night demonstration outside the government and party buildings, chanting nationalist slogans.

Gerasimov said criticism of Colonel-General Igor Radionov, the region's military commander, had been growing in the city over his handling of the demonstration.

Tbilisi remained tense Friday with troops patrolling the streets, and the city's main squares cordoned off by tanks and armoured personnel carriers to prevent mass gatherings, local journalists said.

On Thursday, Georgia's politburo described the situation in the republic as "strained," with universities and schools still shut by boycotts. The official news agency TASS said factories and public transport were operating normally.

Other officials said some businesses were not operating at normal levels because of a strike that began a week ago in Tbilisi, a city of 1.2 million people 1,450 kilometres south of Moscow.

Leda Archvadze, the sister-in-law of arrested Georgian human rights activist Zviad Gamsakhurdia, said that outside government house, site of Sunday's confrontation, a spontaneous memorial has appeared.

"There are mountains of flowers. Every day people place fresh flowers," she said in a telephone interview Friday.

An estimated 2,000 people marched through the streets Thursday for the first funeral for one of the victims, psychiatrist Zia Djinjaradze, 42, according to human rights activists.

No funerals were scheduled Friday, but ceremonies were planned Saturday and Sunday, said Archvadze.

Gerasimov told a news briefing Thursday in Moscow that a commission was investigating whether soldiers who broke up Sunday's protest had shot metal shovels customarily used for digging trenches.

"The troops were not supposed to have those shovels," Gerasimov said.

If an investigation finds soldiers beat the protesters with shovels, "there is a question of whether these people should be punished or not," he said.

Abe admits his wife received Recruit payoffs

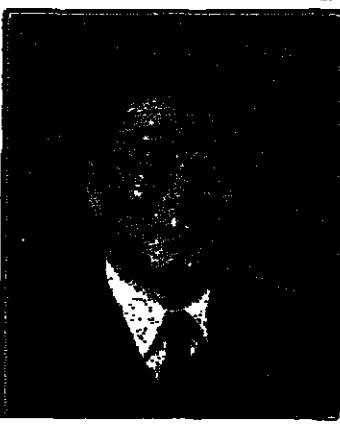
TOKYO (R) — In another revelation in Japan's festering political scandal, former Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe admitted Friday that his wife had received monthly donations from the Recruit company for three years.

Abe's remarks followed a report in the Japanese newspaper Mainichi Shimbun that Mrs. Abe had received about 9.3 million yen (\$70,000) between 1985 and 1988.

"Neither my wife nor I knew about this and I have left all my financial matters to my secretaries. After investigation, we found this was true and I regret my lack of knowledge," Abe told a news conference.

Abe indicated he was ready to speak on this and other contributions from the Recruit group at a special parliamentary hearing. He currently serves in the powerful post of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party's secretary-general.

"To straighten political morale, I must speak out on how



Shintaro Abe

this money was received and what it was spent on," Abe said.

The scandal, involving payments of about 500 million yen (\$3.8 million) to politicians and officials by the Recruit Publishing and Telecommunications Group, has sent the ruling party's popularity skidding downwards.

Three cabinet ministers have resigned and 13 people have so far been arrested in connection with the case, postwar Japan's biggest political scandal.

After Abe's comments were reported, the opposition parties renewed their demands for Takeshita's resignation and elections.

"Mr. Abe was reported to be in very close relations with Recruit," Shun Oide, chairman of the Japan Socialist Party's Diet Committee said. "This is part of it."

Trincomalee tense after bomb blast

COLOMBO (AP) — Relatives identified bodies and arranged funerals Friday for the 42 people killed in a car bombing in the port city of Trincomalee, officials said.

Indian peacekeeping troops patrolling the city reported no new violence, but a curfew was in force.

At least seven of the 57 people injured in Thursday's blast were critically injured, said Nalin Senewiratna, head of the provincial council in northeastern Sri Lanka.

Senewiratna, a former army commander, said the Morris Minor car that exploded outside a hotel and shopping arcade was packed with 50 kilograms of explosives that were hidden under a pile of coconuts in the car.

Senewiratna said all but two of those killed were Sinhalese who were shopping for gifts and sweets to mark their New Year, which was celebrated Thursday. The others were members of the Tamil minority, which observed new year's on Friday.

Shortly after the explosion, angry Sinhalese attacked Tamils. At least four Tamils were stabbed to death and seven others were injured, Senewiratna, a Sinhalese, said.

Sri Lankan military officials

blamed a group of Tamil extremists, the Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front, for the blast, while Indian officials blamed the largest Tamil rebel militia, Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam.

A spokesman for the Tigers in Colombo denied responsibility for the explosion.

The bombing was linked to the killing of six Tamil villagers last Tuesday in remote Kurinchiakerni village in Trincomalee district, about 225 kilometres northeast of the capital Colombo, military officials said.

The villagers included three children and a woman who were hacked to death by unidentified assailants, officials said.

Indian peacekeeping troops have been deployed in northern and eastern Sri Lanka since July 1987 to disarm Tamil rebels and enforce a peace accord aimed at ending the Tamil insurgency that began in 1983.

At least 12,500 people, mostly Sinhalese, have been killed in the Tamil insurrection and in a violent backlash from Sinhalese extremists opposed to the peace accord.

Sinhalese militants of the People's Liberation Front claimed the accord gave too many concessions to the Tamil minority.

Seoul arrests dissident leader

SEOUL (Agencies) — Intelligence agents arrested a dissident leader aboard a plane Thursday as he returned after reunification talks in North Korea, and police rounded up some 800 people who protested the arrest.

About 20 officials of the Agency for National Security Planning, South Korea's main intelligence agency, boarded the Northwest Airlines flight from Tokyo and arrested the Reverend Moon Ik-Hwan on charges of violating national security laws. Moon's companion, Yoo Won-Ho, was also arrested.

"The elections will answer the question of who is right in Poland," he told a news conference in the Baltic port of Gdansk, where the Solidarity union was created after strikes in 1980. "Let the better and the new win."

But Walesa, who confirmed he would run in the 1990s for the new post of state president, was undecided about his own immediate plans.

"I plan to be a candidate for the presidency in six years time. People want to force me to be a candidate for the senate and the Sejm but I have not made up my mind yet," he told Reuters by telephone from Gdansk.

"I am a man of big interests," said Walesa, an electrician who won the Nobel Peace Prize for founding the East bloc's first independent trade union.

Any citizen can be nominated for president by one-fourth of the Sejm and the senate. The president will be jointly elected by the Sejm and the senate.

The first six-year term is widely expected to go to communist party leader Wojciech Jaruzelski due to the majority still guaranteed to the Communist Party and its allies in the larger Sejm.

Walesa, who has indicated a preference for concentrating on union matters, did not say who was pressuring him to seek office. But there have been suggestions he should run to set an example for other opposition members who might be reluctant to replace election boycotts with participation in the communist-dominated government.

Moon was led down a stairway to the tarmac after agents pointed out one of the plane's doors, demanding that it be opened. The 71-year-old dissident was quickly driven away in a black car as intelligence agents ringed the area.

Moon created a major political controversy in the South by making a secret visit to North Korea last month to meet with leader Kim Il Sung to discuss ways to reunite the divided Korean Peninsula. The government ordered a major crackdown on dissidents and the visit threatened

to stall peace talks between the two Koreas.

Thousands of students staged violent protests in at least five cities in support of Moon and clashed with riot police when they were blocked from marching off campuses. Police said they had no figures on how many students took part, but Korean press reports said about 10,000 students protested at 23 colleges nationwide.

Police detained about 700 students who tried to get to Yonsei University in Seoul for a rally to welcome Moon, police said. An

additional 50 students were arrested when about 1,000 protesters marched out of the campus peacefully and police armoured vans fired tear gas.

Students at four other colleges in Seoul hurled firebombs and rocks at police, who fired tear gas and hurled rocks back in clashes around the campuses. About 3,000 students clashed with police in the southern port of Pusan, some 2,000 students fought police in Kwangju in the south and violent clashes also were reported in Taegu and Chunchon.

On Nov. 18, 1978, 913 people died after the Reverend Jim Jones convinced members of his Peoples Temple cult to drink a cyanide-laced soft drink in the community he had set up in a Guyana jungle.

Suspects in the slayings have said they killed at the demand of Constanzo, whom they called "godfather."

"He had some sort of exposure to Santeria, I wouldn't deny that, but I wouldn't say he's a Santeria priest," said Willie Ramos of Miami, a Santeria high priest.

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'Iranian Nights' set to go on London stage

LONDON (AP) — A new play inspired by the controversy over Salman Rushdie's novel "The Satanic Verses" opens in London next week to counter what one of its two authors, himself Muslim-born, refers to as a "climate of fear."

"Iranian Nights" begins a 10-day run April 19 at the Royal Court Theatre. It was written by Howard Brenton, the left-wing English playwright, and Tariq Ali, an Oxford-educated Pakistani who, like Rushdie, was born a Muslim.

Ali said the three-character play, inspired by the "Arabian Nights" stories, aims to promote a fuller, more "educative" vision of Islam than the image conveyed by Islamic fundamentalism.

It was written as a direct response to the plight of Rushdie, a naturalised British citizen born in India. His novel, "The Satanic Verses," has been widely condemned as blasphemous, and it provoked a death threat against the author.

"My feeling is that if the play goes as successfully as I hope it will, it will enable people to lose some of their fear," said Ali, who believes reasoned discussion is still possible among Muslims despite the extremist actions advocated by Khomeini and his followers.

Describing himself as "a lapsed Muslim," Ali said: "The aim of the play is to open up debate, clear the air, move forward with ease" in examining the many

facets of Islam.

"Iranian Nights" marks the playwrighting debut of Ali, 45, a writer, broadcaster, and political analyst who emigrated to Britain from Lahore, Pakistan, in 1963. Brenton, 46, co-wrote with David Hare the 1985 hit satire "Pravda." His other plays include "The Romans in Britain," "The Churchill Play," and last year's "Greenland."

Their play will run for 10 performances prior to the theatre's main production, Caryl Churchill's "Topdog/Underdog."

But its debut follows some concern over subject matter that led to the resignation prior to rehearsals of two of its three actors, a change of title, and exhaustive board meetings at a theatre that is

no stranger to controversy.

Roshan Seth and Art Malik, known in the United States from their performances in "My Beautiful Laundrette" and "The Jewel in the Crown," respectively, pulled out of the production due to what theatre publicists said were scheduling conflicts.

But Ali said the actors had succumbed to pressure. Neither performer could be reached for comment. The three roles are being played by Nabil Shaban, Paul Bhattacharjee, and Fiona Victor.

Ali said the title provoked "a slight dispute with the theatre management," who requested that its original name, "A Muslim's Night Out," be changed so it did not give offence.

Wright's case unique in U.S. political history

WASHINGTON (R) — Silver-haired Texan Jim Wright, the U.S. speaker of the House of Representatives facing impending accusations about personal finances and possible conflicts of interest, is one step from humiliating ignominy.

None of his 47 predecessors in 200 years, all elected by members of the House along party lines, was ever voted out of Congress, officially reprimanded, or had charges brought that were so serious as to force resignation.

The 66-year-old Democratic leader vigorously told a news conference Thursday he had not knowingly done anything wrong. But a House Ethics Committee is expected Monday to decide his business dealings violated House rules.

Early in this century powerful Republican speaker Joe Cannon came close to being fired over his dictatorial rule.

Even so, the Wright case is unique. Senate historian Don Ritchie told Reuters: "There's nothing to me that looks like what is going on now."

The ethics committee, officially called the House Committee on Standards of Conduct, that has

investigated Wright is a relatively new creature, only 22 years old, and has recommended a reprimand or expulsion for some past members of the House.

Wright's case focuses on claims he accepted improper gifts from a businessman in his Fort Worth congressional district who had interests in legislation, and that he promoted bulk sales to interest groups of his autobiography in order to circumvent limits on outside income.

Last year, the House was set to debate and vote on an ethics committee recommendation that New York Congressman Mario Biaggi, a Democrat convicted on racketeering charges, be expelled from the House. But the congressman quit Congress first, and is now serving a prison term.

Among recent speakers, former speaker Thomas O'Neill — Wright's immediate predecessor — was investigated in the so-called "Koreagate," involving alleged bribery by a Korean rice lobbyist. O'Neill was cleared by the committee.

Other speakers — who stand only behind the vice-president in succession to the president — have had many problems.



Lech Walesa

Walesa undecided over poll candidacy

WARSAW (Agencies) — Lech Walesa aims to become Poland's state president in six years time but has not decided whether to stand in elections this June which will see his Solidarity union enter parliament for the first time.

Poland's communist rulers said Thursday that two rounds of voting to the 460-member lower house Sejm and the new 100-seat upper house senate would take place June 4 and 18.

Walesa said Solidarity, which applied for legal registration Thursday after a seven-year ban, would attempt to win as many seats as possible under a deal allowing free elections to the senate and giving the opposition 35 per cent of the Sejm.

"The elections will answer the question of who is right in Poland," he told a news conference in the Baltic port of Gdansk, where the Solidarity union was created after strikes in 1980. "Let the better and the new win."

But Walesa, who confirmed he would run in the 1990s for the new post of state president, was undecided about his own immediate plans.

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COLUMN

Mickey Mouse filming at the U.N.

UNITED NATIONS — "Can you confirm that Mickey Mouse was in the U.N. building yesterday around 5 p.m.?" asked an astonished correspondent at Tuesday's U.N. news briefing. "Several people did not believe me when I said this," the non-plussed correspondent added, amid laughter. "Yes," confirmed the spokesman, not known for his levity. "We personally saw Mickey Mouse from our office." He explained that Walt Disney Educational Products is shooting a film all week, for worldwide distribution, explaining the work of the United Nations and the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) to schoolchildren. One of the highlights was to be a scene expected to be filmed Wednesday in the General Assembly hall, with Mickey accompanied by a group of children and U.N. guides all in national dress.

Frog with a difference

KUALA LUMPUR (AP) — A University of Malaya zoology team has claimed it found a rare type of frog that grows straight from an egg instead of going through the tadpole stage in water. Zoology professor Yong Hoi Sen said he and a research team discovered a tree frog, *Philautus aurifasciatus*, that can breed on land or trees without water. He said this is the first time such a frog has been found in Malaysia. Most frogs lay eggs in water and tadpoles come out of them, grow in the water, and hop out when they become adults. But the frog just discovered lays its eggs on land. The frog then grows inside the egg and an adult frog crawls out, Yong explained in a statement. The group made the discovery on a jungle expedition in the Genting Highlands area, about 30 kilometres east of Kuala Lumpur, Feb. 14. The eggs were found on a dry plant, he said. The eggs collected by the team were ball-shaped and about 12 millimetres in diameter. The frogs that emerged were eight millimetres long and the adults grew to 20 to 37 millimetres, Yong said. Yong said news of the discovery was withheld to carry out breeding and tests.

Blue haze engulfs U of M

AN ARBOR, Michigan (AP) — A blue cold of marijuana smoke drifted over the University of Michigan (U of M) campus Saturday from about 1,000 high school and college students at the 19th annual hash bash rally for the legalisation of the drug. Nobody was arrested, but 15 people got tickets for possession of marijuana, also known by the slang term hash. Possession of marijuana is a misdemeanor offence carrying a \$5 fine, said Ann Arbor police Captain Gary Kistka. Many of those assembled huffed and puffed on homemade smokes as speakers told the crowd that marijuana should be legalised. Behind the speaker stretched a banner with golden arches similar to the trademark of the fast-food restaurant McDonald's, with a legend that mimicked the restaurant chain's motto: "Marijuana. Over 10 billion stoned." "There are a lot of people who wouldn't expect to see here," said Brad Wylie, 19, a freshman from Livonia who said he doesn't smoke marijuana. "I saw some in business suits and many are clean cut. It makes you realise (marijuana) is more widespread." This year, youngsters from suburban high schools drove to the university's campus to light up in what has become an April fools' day tradition, Kistka said. The crowd cheered when members of the National Organisation for the Reform of Marijuana Laws said legalising marijuana would make the drug more affordable.

Students at four other colleges in Seoul hurled firebombs and rocks at police, who fired tear gas and hurled rocks back in clashes around the campuses. About 3,000 students clashed with police in the southern port of Pusan, some 2,000 students fought police in Kwangju in the south and violent clashes also were reported in Taegu and Chunchon.

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Global weather (major world cities)

	MIN	MAX	W
AMSTERDAM	07	45	09 Rain
ATHENS	10	50	19 Cloudy
BANGKOK	21	70	32 Clear
BANGKOK	28	79	34 Clear
CARACAS	20	65	32 Clear
CHICAGO	05	37	14 Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	09	48	20 Clear
FRANKFURT	08	48	12 Rain
GENEVA	03	37	06 Cloudy
HONG KONG	21	70	23 Cloudy
ISTANBUL	10	50	17 Rain
LONDON	07	45	15 Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	14	59	24 Clear
MADRID	04	30	14 Clear
MEXICO	23	78	100 Cloudy
MONTREAL	01	38	43 Rain
MOSCOW	07	45	19 Clear
NEW DELHI	18	64	35 Clear
NEW YORK	08	47	17 Clear
PARIS	07	45	13 Cloudy
ROME	12	54	21 Clear
TOKYO	11	52	23 Cloudy
VIENNA	10	50	20 Clear

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